

FEEDING the MEN in the TRENCHES

WAR'S big problem is to feed the warrior. Time was when the best captain was he who best could rob the country to fill the stomachs of his fighting men; when armies lived off the land and grew fat when the larders round about the battlefield were well provided, or starved when the fortunes of war or the needs of strategy staged the fight far from human habitations. Not so today. Victuals and victrols go together. In the long campaign big guns and high-powered rifles are less important than good bread and beef. If a modern army were to attempt to take its provisions from the territory over which it traveled it would have to keep on the move all the time, for in a few days it would exhaust the provisions of even the most fertile countryside. Like a cloud of locusts it would eat bare the fields it traversed.

A nation going to war must think first how it will feed its million men in the field. A nation preparing over a long period of years for a life and death struggle with its neighbors must spend as much thought and money on its lines of military communication as on its fortresses and armaments. Science, which has revolutionized every branch of warfare, has evolved a commissary system which transcends anything dreamed of by the great leaders of other days. And the men behind the fighting line, the men whose business it is to see that the army's insatiable maw is supplied with a steady stream of provisions, are no less heroes than the men facing death in the trenches. It is quite as big a job to feed as it is to lead a million men. Indeed, the mistakes of a general at the front may be far less costly than the mistakes of a commissariat at the rear. Courage and enterprise may make the struggle even though officers blunder and reinforcements fail to arrive.

Imagine the vastness of the task of feeding millions of men on a battle line hundreds of miles long. The great battle line in France for weeks extended over two hundred miles. Facing each other on that vast line are probably between three and four million soldiers. They must get three square meals a day. They must get plenty of food, nourishing food, well-cooked and served hot. The concentrated rations in use by all governments and customarily carried by soldiers on the march for emergency purposes are not intended for day-in-day-out use. The soldier must have a varied diet, consisting of meat and bread and vegetables and something to drink—and a little dessert now and then—precisely as must the clerk or the mechanic or the professional man. How does he get it?

He wouldn't get it at all if it were not for the railroad train and the motor truck. They have been laying their railroads with the thought that some day a great war would come in which it would be essential to mobilize all their men without a moment's delay, and move them to some point on their frontiers. Therefore they built many and splendid railroad lines. Germany especially saw the need for railroads built for her army as much as for her civilians. There was no game in arming and training a mighty host of men unless at the same time she built great railroad lines to carry them to the scene of war, and after they were

hand knowledge of nature and things, that many-sided training in practical affairs, and that all around physical development which country life emphasizes in such a positive and natural way. Most of the men and women who have enriched our national life and whose memories we revere have had just such early training and development as our country life afforded. On this basis of insight and initiative they were able to enter into the life of a city and utilize its special opportunities, and yet abstain from its de-

Value of Country Life.

The claim has been made that the highest type of character cannot develop in the country; that the stress and strain of city life are needed to purify, refine and spiritualize. Be this as it may, it is certainly true that the foundation upon which the highest types of human character can be developed requires the training and development incident to life in the country. No foundation for learning and character is safely builded if it does not include in its elements that first



OFFICER'S KITCHEN

safely there, to transport to them the mountains of provisions that they would consume.

The railroad, therefore, is the first necessity in feeding the army. All the countries in the war have good transportation facilities with the exception of Russia. Perhaps this is why Russia has done less execution so far than was expected of her at the war's outset. Over the railroad lines of Germany and France trains are hurrying day and night with stores of food.

Where there are no railroads huge automobile trucks are used.

At the beginning of the war the countries engaged took over practically all the automobiles they could lay their hands on. The machines taken have been used for every conceivable purpose. There have been skirmishes between motor cars armed with quick-firing guns and mounted troops of the enemy. Infantry have been moved with incredible swiftness by means of taxicabs which used to ply in the streets of London, Berlin and Paris. Big guns are hauled by motor tractors. Generals and staff officers speed from end to end of the far-flung lines in racing cars. But, most important of all, food is carried by motor truck to hungry men. Heavy motor trucks, capable of carrying several tons each of food, are attached to the various field depots. Adjoining these depots are the bakeries, where thousands of loaves are baked by day and night shifts for the men at the front. Bread and other food are rushed by motor truck to replenishing points established at frequent intervals behind the second line of troops. Where roads are too bad for the heavier vehicles, light automobile delivery vans or even horse-drawn carts and wagons of every description are used to convey food to the replenishing points. From these small depots men carry food, bread and coffee to the "dugouts" where the fighting men rest, or even to the trenches, making their way to these danger zones by deep ditches dug for the safe passage of men under fire.

The cooking equipment of the armies has been devised for portability and efficiency. Each regiment carries its own cooking outfit. On the march the regimental cooks are busy getting ready the men's dinners or suppers. Immense "cookers" are mounted on wagons or automobile trucks, generally of the tank type. Each cooker holds gallons of strong, meaty stew, made of beef and vegetables. The Russians have an automobile field kitchen which consists of a motor truck which

herents of the exiled house in opposition to the orange of Nassau and the black of Hanover. From the hats of the military it passed to those of the civil servants of the crown. Then as headgear changed the use of the distinction was confined to servants. The black cockades on the hats of officers' servants were introduced by George I. The established usage of generations confines the cockade to the servants of those who bear commissions from the crown or its delegates, e. g., justices of the peace, who receive com-

The Cockade.

The cockade, an ornament or knot of ribbon or rosette of leather, was originally worn as a military or naval decoration or as the badge of a political party. Cockades made of ribbons of the national colors were worn by soldiers during the wars of the eighteenth century. From 1782 to the time of the Revolution they were an exclusive military decoration in France. In England after the expulsion of the Stuart dynasty the white cockade became the badge of the ad-

carries the stock of provisions and a trailer fitted up with a kitchen outfit capable of preparing food and coffee for 250 men at one time, or 2,000 men in each 24 hours. One of the kitchen utensils is a 20-gallon coffee pot; another a kettle of 53 gallons capacity. The big kettles are jacketed with glycerine, which enables them to retain the heat, so that it is only necessary to cook their contents for a short time and clamp down the lid. The heat is retained, just as in the small fireless cookers used by many housewives.

Meat must enter largely into the menu of all the armies. Where it is possible to get beef on the hoof, either by purchase in the neighboring country, or by shipment in cattle cars, this is obtained for the men, slaughtered and dressed near by and eaten immediately. Frozen beef is also largely used, though difficult to transport. Canned beef, dried beef and corned beef are in very general use. Canned stuffs of all kinds are available for the soldier of the present day. Canned pork and beans and rations of combined meat and cereal, put up in individual tins, are also staple articles of diet.

The English army recently made a change in the ration on the advice of the army medical board. The doctors decided that as Tommy Atkins was doing harder work he ought to get more food. The ration is worked out in "calories," which are really heat-units. A given amount of a certain sort of food will supply a definite number of these heat units. Formerly the English soldier's daily ration was expected to give him 4,000 calories. Now it is to give him 5,000, the extra thousand being intended to supply him with energy for the extra work he has to do and the extra nerve strain he has to stand. As a heat unit, one calorie should supply 3,077 foot pounds of mechanical energy. Therefore, a soldier's ration should supply 15,000,000 foot pounds of energy a day, which is ten times the amount of muscular energy displayed by a man doing a hard day's work.

The final outcome of the war depends as much upon the holding out of the food supplies for the rival armies as it does upon the endurance of the fighting men and the ability of their respective countries to keep the ranks well filled with recruits. Germany, according to reports, has an immense amount of foodstuffs stored up in her granaries—enough, it was said at the beginning of the war, to last for three years. Moreover, she has just harvested a bumper crop. Russia is one of the greatest wheat-growing countries in the world. She is sure to have plenty of food for her own consumption, though it is not so certain that she will be able to send her surplus to her allies, as the ordinary roads of travel are blocked by the Germans. England, while her fleet holds command over the seas, can bring almost limitless quantities of foodstuffs to her own doors and send as much as is needed over to her armies and her allies in France. This war, above any war of history, sees the armies of all the belligerents well supplied with food, and, still more important, with very definite and very good sources of future supply. It will take a long time to starve out any of the combatants—so long a time in fact that it is highly improbable that the war will be ended through hunger.

grading influences.—From a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education.

"Impossible," exclaimed the first William Pitt at a message from Lord Anson that it was impossible to fit out the ships by a given time for a naval expedition. "Don't talk to me of impossibilities." "It is not possible," you write to me," Napoleon wrote to Lemarais. "That is not French."

Negatives Negating Themselves.—With reference to the use of abundant negatives, a correspondent of the London Chronicle quotes the inquiry of the navy looking for work: "I say, mate, I s'pose you don't know nobody what don't want nobody to do nothin' do yer?"

SQUARE DESIGN IN HIGH FAVOR

This Style of House Has Many Advantages That Combine to Make It Popular.

MONEY SAVED IN BUILDING

Same Foundation Wall and Same Size Roof Covers Both Floors—Interior Arrangement Admirable in Its Command of Light and Air.

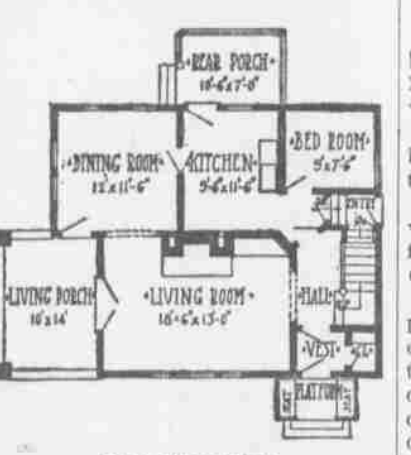
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice. FREE OF CHARGE on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1877 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A square-built, full two-story house is shown in this design. It is intended for a family of four or five who like to entertain their friends in a moderate way.

A house that is nearly square cuts up into comfortable rooms to better advantage than almost any other house plan. There is a great advantage in square corners that are free from roof interference, because of light and ventilation. In northern sections a house that is nearly square and is built two stories high is easily heated. There is economy in building after this fashion because the same foundation wall and the same size roof covers both floors. Such houses always look well from the street. They never go out of fashion. This house is built of ordinary two by four in plank frame construction manner. The studding is boarded on the outside with cheap lumber, and the lumber is covered with build-



ing paper and metal lath. The metal lath is filled with stucco. In cold climates special attention is given to the window and door frames to have the stucco carefully worked into the cracks and crevices and to have the outside window casings fit close against the outside stucco finish. Sometimes fresh stucco mortar is troweled up close to the window and door frames just before nailing on the casing, so that the casing settles into the fresh, soft mortar.



First Floor Plan.

interesting because of the two box seats at the sides of the entrance and the little gable end roof supported by heavy brackets that protects the front door and porch seats from the weather. On summer evenings such porch seats are occupied by the men, who like to sit and smoke and talk. Such a porch is an invitation to enjoy summer evening sociability.

Opening off from the large living room is a splendid loggia. A loggia differs from a porch or veranda in not having an outside entrance. It makes a very pleasant outdoor summer living room that usually is furnished to suit the fancies of the younger members of the family. Sometimes loggias are fitted up extravagantly, but in most instances good taste is displayed, with comfort as the object rather than ostentation.

The main feature downstairs is the large living room 18 feet 6 inches by 13 feet. Large living rooms are designed to accommodate all the members of the family and their friends, and are supposed to be furnished accordingly.

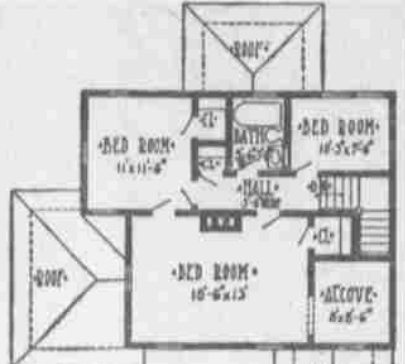
The plan here shown provides two corners for large davenport and plenty of floor space for large upholstered chairs. Large living rooms demand large pieces of household furniture, or else the modern heavy upholstered chairs and davenports demand large living rooms to properly place them. At any rate, large living rooms and comfortable furniture have grown to fit each other and the two together have added more comfort to the accessible end of a modern house than any other combination.

In this particular plan the loggia may be enclosed with casement windows to shut tight in winter, so that the loggia becomes a sun parlor attached to the big living room. This

arrangement requires some means of heating the sun parlor.

There is one large chimney in the center of the house with three flues, one for the furnace and one for the kitchen range, besides center flue which goes up directly over the fireplace.

The value of a fireplace depends principally upon the flue. It is more important to have a good draft for a fireplace than for a stove, because the fireplace is open and the draft cannot be so easily controlled. If a fireplace smokes it is not used. Fireplaces with fires in them are valuable as ventilators because heated air goes up with a rush that carries impurities with it. A comfortable way to heat a house of this kind is to run the furnace low so as to take the chill out of the air



Second Floor Plan.

In all the rooms in the house; then the additional heat from the fireplace keeps the living room comfortable.

Upstairs there are three splendid bedrooms and a bathroom. A number of closets and a linen closet help to make up the necessary conveniences of a modern house. There also is an alcove opening off from the front bedroom, which is intended to be furnished with a crib for young children.

It will be noticed that the space on the upper floor is practically all utilized for useful purposes. There is very little room taken up in the hallway. In fact, there is just enough wall space to accommodate the different doors opening into the rooms. The outside appearance of the



house may be much improved at slight expense by training climbing vines against the sides of the front porch, also the loggia may be decorated in the same way by hanging wire trellis supports from the eaves. The best trellises for climbing vines are made of square mesh wire fencing with wires six or eight inches apart. Such trellis supports are good for all kinds of climbers that hang by tendrils or by winding about the support. Trumpet vines and others that climb by rootlets should not be planted near a house. They are better on heavy wooden trellises out in the yard.

Activities of Women.
Among the over four thousand five hundred applicants for positions in New York city one recent week there were 673 women.

Unemployment caused by the war increases among women in London at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Many women are among the 120 volunteers who are furnishing blood for the wounded soldiers in the Lyons (France) hospital.

Miss Lillian Scott has been elected president of the Kansas State Teachers' association, and it is the first time in 52 years' history of the association that a woman has been so honored. Miss Scott has been head of the department of pedagogy in Baker university since 1894.

Words of Great Fighters.
Great fighters have been able, at critical moments, to address their men in words that inspired them with fresh spirit for the fray, and encouraged them to face frightful odds with a confidence born of their enthusiasm that carries all before it and almost wins the fight before it is begun. Our own history, as well as that of the old world, is filled with striking instances. Who can recall without a thrill Farragut's command to "Go ahead!" when warned of the presence of torpedoes in the bay? Or Grant's calm response, "We propose to fight it out along these lines if it takes all summer?"

Duck Turns Into Soap.
At the State University museum is the body of a duck that has turned largely into soap. Doctor Wolcott found the bird up in the sandhill region on a recent specimen hunting trip. This is the first known specimen of the kind. Doctor Wolcott explains the phenomenon by saying that the duck was fat and the water, alkali and sun hot. The action of the latter on the alkali and the fat simply made soap of that portion of the duck that was susceptible of being so transformed.—Lincoln (Neb.) correspondent Omaha Bee.

"Wickedness."
It is the testimony of well-qualified students of social problems that the major portion of the juvenile delinquencies, and adult offenses as well, flow from the suppressions or perversions of the "play instinct" inherent in all human nature. The phrase "the criminal type" should no longer be used. Wickedness is energy lacking a proper outlet for its exercise.—Christian Register.

BARBER'S CHAIR A PULPIT

Tonsorial Artist Doing Good Work in the Way of Helping His Fellow Men.

It is called "The Barber Shop of the Ten Commandments." It is undoubtedly the only one of its kind in the world. Every night after his proprietor finishes his razor he goes to prayer meeting and gives his testimony for the benefit of the Bowery "down and out" who have been under his ministering care.

"Jake the Barber," who has charge of the new tonsorial atelier, once adorned shops in the Broadway and Fifth avenue hotels, the New York Herald states. He has piled the lathered brush at the Belmont and the electric shampoo at the Waldorf-Astoria. In an evil day he yielded to his thirst for strong drink and fell into the ways of the Bowery. He roamed the streets in want and finally emerged into new light—that of the Hadley Rescue hall, 293 Bowery. "Brother John," as the men of the submerged world call John Callahan, superintendent of the hall, saw a way in which he could help "Jake the Barber." He got him new clothes and sent him out to buy a second-hand barber's chair, which was sent to the hall C. O. D. A complete new set of tools was obtained and all the bottles and fixings.

The barber shop was set up in a room in the hall where the bread for those at the nightly supper is stacked. "Jake the Barber" is an artist in his line. First the superintendent got shaved and then some of the assistants. The barber received a vote of confidence and began to take in money. The proceeds at the present time are divided on the "fifty-fifty" basis, and after the shop is paid for Jake will go on his own resources.

Meanwhile a fund has been provided in the mission for the shaving of the "down and out," for one of the first means toward rehabilitation is a clear shave.

The walls of this novel barber shop are covered with texts and religious mottoes. Back of the customer, but reflected in the glass, are the Ten Commandments, and wherever the man in the chair may turn his head he may read some sentiment that ought to lead him to a better life. "Jake the Barber" says that he finds more joy in living now than he ever did, for not only is he re-established in his trade, but he also is the means of aiding his fellow men.

"Langley's Folly."

Photographs of Professor Langley's aerodrome in mid-air—the first aeroplane ever built capable of sustained flight with a man—appear in the latest report of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Before any change was made in the machine beyond covering it with new canvas and providing it with hydroaeroplane floats, "Langley's folly" was launched on Lake Keuka on May 23 last, and with Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss as pilot, the official report says, the aerodrome "ran easily over the water, ran on level wing, and flew in steady poise 150 feet." Subsequent short flights were made in order to secure photographs of the craft in air. The model on which it was built demonstrated on May 6, 1896, that a machine heavier than air could be propelled through the air by its own power. Injuries sustained through defects in the launching apparatus prevented its actual flight in 1903, when the aerodrome plunged into the Potomac.

Not All Britons Drop "H's."

In the chancery division, Mr. Younger, K. C., informed Justice Eve that, being a Scotsman, he always pronounced his "h's." Abroad, and in particular in the United States, the belief is still widely entertained that failure to sound the aspirate characterizes Englishmen of all ranks and classes. Various recent cartoons in the American press depict not only the typical John Bull, but even the most exalted Britanic personages, dropping all their "h's" and aspirating them unnecessarily in compensation, a fact that deserves its place in any collection of national misconceptions. As a matter of fact, the tendency to dispense with the aspirate is said to be a peculiarity of town dwellers, and to have characterized the lower classes in ancient Athens.—London Globe

Not Same Island.

The sending of a warship to Juan Fernandez to investigate the alleged use of the island as a base by the German cruisers has led once more to the inaccurate statement that Juan Fernandez is the island where "Robinson Crusoe" underwent so many vicissitudes. The Pacific island was where Alexander Selkirk was put ashore in 1704, at his own request, from a British ship, and where he spent over four years by himself; but there is not the slightest resemblance between Selkirk's adventures, as given in the "Account of the Man That Lived Four Years and Five Months on the Uninhabited Island of Juan Fernandez," which appeared in 1712, and those of Defoe's immortal Robinson Crusoe.

Unfamiliarity With the Bible.

Some of the readers of Margaret Deland's new book, "The Hands of Esau," have wondered where she got the title, thus proving the recent assertion of Joseph S. Auerbach, author of "The Bible and Modern Life" that "a generation has grown up without the benefit of Bible reading."

Take away the words of Bible memory and the phrases born of Bible reading and Bible inspiration from Lincoln's Gettysburg address, says Mr. Auerbach, after pointing out the value of this training—"fourscore," "brought forth," "hallow," "perish from the earth," etc.—"and much of the solemn music has died out forever from this inspiring battle hymn of consecration to the republic."

Dividing the Work.

Bill—I see Doctor Naselli, professor of medicine at Liege university, commends the practice of yawning. He says it is excellent for the lungs. Jill—Well, let him go on doing the talking, and we'll do the yawning.

WOMAN IN BAD CONDITION

Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Montpelier, Vt.—"We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy at the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would frost. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me."—Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.



An Honest Dependable Medicine
It must be admitted by every fair-minded, intelligent person, that a medicine could not live and grow in popularity for nearly forty years, and to-day hold a record for thousands upon thousands of actual cures, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, without possessing great virtue and actual worth. Such medicines must be looked upon and termed both standard and dependable by every thinking person.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

VINDICATED BUT NOT POSTED

Old Calhoun Clay Thought Beaten For Was Being Treated With Undue Leniency.

Gen. Carroll Devol, at a dinner in Washington, was drawn into a war argument by a young lady. The young lady, having conquered the general, as she thought, paused and smiled triumphantly; but he, with a smile of a different kind, said: "My young friend, it is hard to argue with you because your ignorance of war is very complete. It is plain from your remarks that you don't know the difference between a howitzer and a mortar, and I believe you think that shrapnel, grape and canister could all be shot indiscriminately out of a shotgun."

"In fact you remind me of old Calhoun Clay." "Cal," said the old man's master one day, "I see by the papers, Cal, that the enemy has been driven back." "Driven back?" old Cal grunted. "Driven back? Driven? Huh, I'd make 'em walk!"

No Motorist.
"I judge from what you say of your financial condition, that you would not worry if there were a diamond famine." "No, and to emphasize my impetuosity still further, I wouldn't even worry if there were a shortage of gasoline."

To Be Sure.

"Pa, what is the short and ugly word?" "It depends on the circumstances, son. A word that is pleasing ordinarily can be quite transformed when spoken by a person who is in an ugly mood."

His Handicap.
"The real man rises above his handicap." "I rise before mine." "Before?" "Yes, she makes me get up and get breakfast."—New York American.

Pitiless.

"Did Miss Howler sing with any feeling?" "Not of pity for her audience."—Boston Transcript.

Women waste a lot of time in trying to reform men that are not worth reforming.

The man who is pleased with himself is usually easily satisfied.

THREE REASONS

Each With Two Legs and Ten Fingers.

A Boston woman who is a fond mother writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things she says: "Three chubby, rosy-cheeked boys, Bob, Jack, and Dick, respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recommending the food, Grape-Nuts, for these youngsters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals when other children would have been given candy."

"I gave a package of Grape-Nuts to a neighbor whose 3-year-old child was a weakened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts."

"Both husband and I use Grape Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a day's march."

Many mothers instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." Ever read the above letter? A new case appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.